North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851. NO. 85.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshiners, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400,	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons,
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders,
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

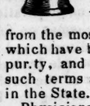
The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 *Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S, N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth, and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

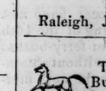
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT CO

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

Intelligence by the Steamer Cherokee.

CAPTURE OF FIFTY PATRIOTS.

Fifty Unarmed Americans Massacred!

DREADFUL AND BLOODY SCENE.

Chase of the Falcon by Spanish Frigates.

THE AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED.

Troops Sent After Lopez.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF LOPEZ.

We received last night (says the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last) the New York papers of yesterday morning, containing the following details of the news by the Cherokee, the substance of which was about coming to us by telegraph on Thursday night when the wires ceased working:

The Spanish Steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty patriots, who were in four boats and unarmed, and were supposed to be steering for New Orleans.

They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on the 15th, at 1 o'clock, a. m., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, and were executed at 15 minutes past 11 in the morning. They were shot on the public road to Havana, at the least calculation in the presence of 20,000 spectators. After they were shot they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them through the streets, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, invoking their vengeance on they knew not what.

Many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot of the execution, were pointed at with a sneer of contempt, and many of them were stopped in the streets and insulted, the Spaniards telling them "they were one and the same party—that they were Americans, and ere long would be in the same situation."

An American cannot appear in the streets without being most shamefully insulted, and it is dangerous for any of them to walk out at night.

The names of those shot were as follows:

Col. W. S. Clendenin,	Patrick Dillon,
Capt. F. S. Sewer,	Thos. Hearsey,
Capt. Victor Kerr,	Samuel Reed,
Capt. T. R. Veecey,	H. T. Vinne,
Lt. James Brandt,	M. Phillips,
Lt. J. O. Brice,	Jas. L. Manville,
Lt. Thos. C. James,	G. M. Green.
Dr. John Fisher,	J. Salmon,
Dr. K. A. Tourniquet,	Napoleon Collins,
Sg't Whitereus,	N. H. Fisher,
Sg't A. M. Cotchett,	Wm. Chilling,
Adj't R. C. Stanford,	G. A. Cook,
Lt. M. H. Homes,	S. O. Jones,
Privates Samuel Mills,	M. H. Ball,
Edw. Rutman,	Jas. Buxet,
Geo. Arnold,	Robert Caldwell,
B. J. Wregy,	C. C. Wm. Smith,
Wm. Niseman,	A. Ross,
Anselemo Torres Hernandez.	P. Rourke,
W. B. Little,	Jno. Christides,
Robt. Cantley,	Alex. Mellcer,
Jno. G. Sanka,	Jno. Stubbs,
Jas. Stanton,	Jas. Ellis,
Thos. Harnatt,	Wm. Hogan,
	Chas. Robinson.

The execution took place on Saturday, and the Cherokee sailed on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany was at Havana at the time of the massacre.

We learn by passengers of the Falcon, from Chagres and Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her. When first seen she was standing directly across her bows, with the evident intention of cutting her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course and soon left the frigate 8 or 10 miles astern. The vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia.

While she was still in chase another steamer hove in sight, and also giving chase succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She first fired two starboard guns to the leward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran along side and fired three guns directly across the Falcon's bows, though she had American colors flying. The Falcon then heaved to when the officers of the Spanish vessel gave three cheers and prepared to board. The boarding officer behaved in an exceedingly insolent manner while on the Falcon, inquiring particularly for the Spanish passengers. He soon left, however, and the Falcon proceeded on her cruise to Havana.

Thirty of the men who were shot were Americans and were a part of the Lopez expedition, which had landed a few days previous. This news had created tremendous excitement at Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the other. Very little of the various statements as to the position of the government and the revolutionists can be relied on.

The Captain General had sent a force of eight hundred men to meet Lopez, who, when they ascertained that he had landed, advanced to a certain position, and refused to go further without a reinforcement of 700 men, This was sent to them two days before the Falcon arrived, and the report on Saturday was that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the Government troops, which is confirmed by the fact of the Government having received no despatches from the General in command.

The steamers cruising along the coast have met with no better success. On the evening of the 16th the Captain-General dispatched a steam ferry-boat to Bahia, which returned the same night without obtaining any news. The Havanero came in the next morning, bringing the patriots already mentioned.

What these fifty men were doing among the Cayes, where they were taken is a mystery. Some suppose they were proceeding to a village on the coast, near Havana, and ran in to hide from cruisers. Whether they were armed or not, could not be ascertained. Some fishermen who first saw them gave the government information, and the Habanero was despatched in pursuit.

It is said she run the boats down and then picked up the men, but nothing positive can be learned, as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the Government discloses nothing but what answers its purpose.

FURTHER DETAILS.

From the account in the New York Tribune, we make the following extracts:

The prisoners, after being brought to Havana, were led out and shot two at a time, from behind. Not a sign of fear or a murmur escaped from one of them.

One fine looking fellow, who was the last shot, while kneeling and waiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and then turned his head and looked his executioners in the face while they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

After the execution they were thrown into hearses, six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About twenty thousand spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle. Many of them were negroes, slaves and free, and possessed themselves of the hats and boots, and portions of the clothing, and fixing them on sticks marched through the streets, with curses upon the "Fillibusteros," "the Pirates," &c., &c., &c., accompanied with vivas for the Captain-General. That Lopez has been giving them trouble there is little doubt, and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month every one in Havana believes.

We have just received from our correspondent in Havana a copy of an Extra of the Diario de la Marino, of the 16th inst. The Lieut. Governor of Mariel, near Cavanas, sends a dispatch concerning the landing of Lopez, the particulars of which he ascertained from two sailors, who were witnesses of the scene. We translate the following extracts:

"The expedition, in the opinion of the witnesses, consisted of a thousand men. They only disembarked two barrels of powder, 1 cwt. of balls and two boxes of muskets. Each person was armed with a pair of six-barreled pistols, a sword and musket, all in bad condition. They only landed provisions for one day, the greater part of which was biscuit, and two barrels of meat. The company consisted of fifty natives of Cuba, and the remainder from America and other countries. On landing, Gen. Lopez sent a letter to the inhabitants of Pozas, threatening them with extermination if they did not aid him."

There is another report, dated Coralillo, on the morning of the 15th inst., which states that the revolutionists were engaged in a fight with the Spanish troops on the 13th, since when they had been scattered and discouraged; that on the morning of the 15th they collected near Habanas, with the design of re-embarking, but were prevented, and afterwards pursued by the troops, assisted by a body of forty peasants, well mounted and armed. They were obliged to abandon their positions, and at the latest accounts were dispersed over the mountains, back of Bahia Honda.

General Bustellos, of the steamer Habanero, also makes a report concerning the capture or the four boats, but contains no new particulars of interest. He repeats the story of Gen. Lopez's party being very much distracted and depressed, and states that they are attempting to seek safety in flight. In relation to the execution of the prisoners, the Diaro de la Marina says:

"At 11 o'clock this morning the 52 armed pirates captured in Cay Levisa and its neighborhood were shot on the southern side of the Castle of Antares. After the Punishment to which they would be condemned, if they had dared to approach these shores, had been announced in the country from which they came, as in this island, the terrible execution of the law was a result which could surprise no one. May the blood shed fall as an additional reproach on those infamous persons who have drawn these unhappy criminals to their perdition!

On sea and on land, the concourse attracted together by the execution, was immense; not because our population cherishes sanguinary instincts, nor from an impulse foreign to a people as honorable, peaceful and laborious as ours; no, but because the insult offered to their noblest sentiments, the attack directed against their loyalty, their depreciation of our faith and our nationality, filled them with the indignation which converts, for the moment at least, the most gentle into the most fierce and energetic characters."

RUMORED DEFEAT OF LOPEZ.

We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the Cherokee, that a report was circulating in Havana, a few hours before her sailing, to the effect that Lopez had been attacked by bodies of Spanish troops, and after a bloody and hard fought battle had been totally routed. Lopez and a few followers had escaped to the mountains, and it was supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions and took refuge in boats.

Patriot Accounts of the Capture—The Massacres and the Progress of the Revolution.

The New York Herald of yesterday morning publishes the following letter from their Havana correspondent:

HAVANA, August 16—4½ P. M.

The Frightful Execution of Fifty Americans in Havana—Horrible Scenes.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. Not content, this government, in revenging themselves in the death of these unfortunate, and perhaps, misguided men, and which, it may even be said, was brought upon themselves, but these Spanish authorities deserve to be most severely chastised for their exceedingly reprehensible conduct in permitting the desecration, as they have done, of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen. This morning

Forty Americans,	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Phillippine Islander,
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and
Two Germans, or Hungarians,	

were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows these wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh, the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, i. e., twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot. After being stripped, and their bodies mutillated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved, six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases.

No coffins were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as disgusting as their other acts. The heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter cart on its way to market from the slaughter-house, than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw; they made not a single complaint, not a murmur, against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

The Bloody Day in Havana—The Execution of Fifty Patriots—The Conduct of the American Consul—The Rising of the People—The Reported Successes of the Invaders, &c.

The bloodiest day of the Cuban revolution is fast drawing to its close, and the sun that is now rapidly sinking in the west has seen fifty prisoners—the greater part of them young Americans—shot in cold blood, and their mutillated remains torn and dragged by a savage populace, the outpourings of Spain, the mule of Europe.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, the steamer Habanero arrived with fifty prisoners. At 11 o'clock they were shot at the foot of the Fort Atares, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The saddest portion of the history which I have to relate is the indifference of the American Consul to their sad fate. This gentleman, as you are aware, is Mr. A. F. Owen, late representative from Georgia in Congress, and nominated by Mr. Fillmore to replace Gen. Campbell, the late Consul here. Mr. Owen was called upon by an American gentleman residing here, to see if he had made any effort to see those of his countrymen who were thus inhumanly to be shot; the Consul took the ground *that they had been declared outlaws by Mr. Fillmore*, and he should not interfere in the matter. After some conversation he concluded that he would write to the Captain General, which he did, requesting only an interview. At two o'clock he had received no answer.

I do not write this in a spirit of anger, but after hours of calm reflection; and, to any gentleman who asks my name from any motive other than an impertinant curiosity, you are at liberty to communicate it. Mr. Owen I leave to the judgment of his fellow-citizens.

The revolution goes gloriously on. In the East and the West the patriots are everywhere triumphant. The people join them in crowds, and the year 1851 will see the close of the Spanish rule in Cuba. I leave to your able correspondents all details.

HAVANA, August 16—10 A. M.

Spanish Troops Led into Ambush, and Fifty Killed by the Patriots—The Landing of Lopez and his Followers—The Lion Bearded in his Den—Alarm and Confusion—Defeat of the Spaniards at Las Posas—Eighty Six Killed—Three of the Pampero's Men Put to Death—Fifty Patriots Captured at Sea—The Mississippi Yeomanry, &c.

Intelligence reached Havana, last week, that four hundred picked men had been sent out into the Mountain of Coscoro by Gen'l Lemery, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was that the troops were led into ambush, when a large force of the patriots, under Dr. Augustin Aguero y Aguero, rushed upon them and killed some fifty on the spot. The rest of the Spaniards retreated to Principe, as well as they could in the greatest disorder.

Scarcely had the government recovered from this shock, when their attention was called to the still more serious fact, that a large number of sympathisers, under Gen. Lopez, had effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4 A. M., on the 13th inst. Lopez is decidedly a brave man—brave almost to rashness. It is postively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed Gen. Lopez and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity, bearding as it were the lion in his den, is most extraordinary.

It appears that, close into the entrance of this harbor, Lopez fell in with a shooner, from which he took out the captain and mate, to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate. They arrived off Bahia Honda about 9 P. M., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the liberators and those on shore. Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4 A. M.; but the debarkation was done in so masterly a style, that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Posas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced intrenching himself.

In the meanwhile, here in Havana, reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of Gen. Enna, (who is next in command to the Captain General,) and with him the Admiral, left about 8 A. M., for Bahia Honda, one thousand men having previously been sent by the railway cars.

It must be borne in mind, that such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the government were thrown, that they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel were the points to which the liberators had come. However, the following morning, we are informed that General Enna had come up with the "pirates," as they are termed by the government, and had fought with them at Las Posas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded.

Accordingly, two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares, left that day with more troops, to the number of 1400, so that according to their own account, with those who have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got upwards of 3,000 men, including calvalry, and up to this moment they have only made three captives, who, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death. Two of these persons were sailors belonging to the steamer Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk; the other poor fellow was found in a hut, unable to move, from a fracture he received when landing.

On the 15th, it was known that the liberators, who have been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Nunez and Cabanas, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, when, unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer, and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them, after a fight of four hours.

In this engagement the Spaniards were commanded by General Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him; Col. Radal and seven officers and about seventy-eight men were killed.

So unnerring and deadly was the fire of the brave liberators that General Enna was three times repulsed with loss. At this moment the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Colonel Gurrea, came up, with about two hundred men more, when the colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check, that Gen. Enna (as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated half-past three o'clock on the 11th,) saw the uselessness of attempting any thing further against the pirates without more artillery, as it would be only exposing his men to certain death, without any result; consequently he demanded further reinforcements.

It is computed that there were no less than 329 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans.

Elated with his success, Admiral Bustillos hastened with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1 30 A. M.

Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Antares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry.

All the troops in and about the Havana were formed in a square on the ground where this wholesale butchery was to take place.

One handsome, noble looking fellow, from New Orleans, among the captured, from whom these wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hope of getting him to implicate others, desired them, in the most peremptory manner, not to interrogate him, that he was not an informer, that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their bloodthirsty character was known to the world; but that he had the satisfaction af knowing that every drop of American blood shed by them would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred fold.

The United States steamer Vixen arrived at Pensacola on the 20th, bringing information that one whole regiment of Spanish troops had gone over to the patriots, and that the people were rising in various quarters. One General, one Commodore, one General of Marines, with 200 soldiers were killed, and many were wounded, during the two engagements with Lopez, in which he was victorious. It is also stated that the Spanish war steamer Pizarro is ashore on Key-Stone Island.

FEROCIOUS AND BRUTAL AMUSEMENTS. A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing from Madrid, July 26th, gives this account of an entertainment, at which the highest classes of Spain were present:

"Yesterday the Bull Circus of Aranjuez became the theatre of a spectacle worthier of the age of the Romans of the empire, than of the 19th century. Several wild beasts were introduced successively to fight in the arena. The Queen-Mother and her family, together with the King and Duke of Rianzares were present in the royal box. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs. The wolf looked at first excessively frightened, and made several leaps to clear the lofty iron grating which surrounded the arena. These efforts became desparate when he saw bound into the circus four powerful dogs, which in a few moments reduced him to such a pitiful state that it was necessary to withdraw him. The wolf stood on the defensive—he shook off the dogs, but he did not attack them.

Next entered a hyena, against which four dogs were likewise loosed. One of the dogs distinguished himself greatly in this combat, and several times mastered the hyena alone, dragging him over the ground, but he was so punished by the fierce bite of the wild beast, that his master was fain to enter the arena and withdraw him from the combat, amid salvos of applause. The hyena was then withdrawn in rather a mangled condition. The next wild beast that appeared was a sturdy, surly bear, against whom were launched as many as 13 dogs. The enemy was not evidently of a more formidable kind, for the dogs were no longer so eager to grapple with the object of their attack, but contented themselves with barking around him in a ring; and when any of the number ventured into closer quarters, he received a hug and bite which left him apparently lifeless during several seconds. The public now loudly called for the intrepid dog who had mauled the hyena. This was the first of the pack who dared to seize the bear with his teeth. The others imitated his example with less pluck, but no effect seemed to be produced by any of the assailants upon the shaggy beast, and the bravest of them seemed baffled by the thickness of his coat, which defied the gripe of his adversaries. The last act of the spectacle, was that which had more particularly attracted crowds by railroad to Aranjuez. The fight was now between a lion and a bull. The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull, than he made towards him at once, and attacked him with fury. But the lion only succeeded in seizing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws. The bull, thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns, but presently the lion having bitten his tail close off to the rump, the bull turned on him, and frantic with pain, charged with tremendous fury, tossed the lion, notwithstanding his size, into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down dejected and moaning with pain, while the bull charged him several times in succession, instigated by the crowd outside the grating more than by his own will, for as soon as the lion was *hors de combat* the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone, but for the stimulation which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed."

TO THE MAN WHO DID NOT PAY HIS POSTAGE. The New York Tribune has the following capital hit, being an extract of a letter from that city:

"Yours of —— asking information in regard to the Cotton market is received, and below you have the latest quotations. I am always happy to serve you, but can do so at less cost if you will prepay your letters, for which purpose I enclose a dozen of the new postage stamps."

[From the Belfast (Maine,) Republican Journal.]

Mr. Woodbury's Nomination.

The unanimous nomination of Mr. Justice Woodbury for the presidency by the democratic state convention of New Hampshire, is an era in this period of confusion and distraction of political parties. Unanimity is now so rare that an instance of it, and that in a *state* convention, is not only encouraging and consoling to the party in whose ranks it occurs, and a good fact in itself, but of good augury—worthy of imitation for the present, and promising for the future. It is the first instance of any man, of any party, being so nominated in this canvass, and comes with the more grace and force because it comes without contrivance or management—without the lead of politicians, stimulus from the newspapers, or movement from himself. It is the spontaneous act of the whole democracy of his native state; and gives a sign under which the whole democracy of the Union may march to victory.

This gentleman being thus so advantageously brought forward for the presidency, naturally becomes a subject of public remark, and justifies a notice of the reasons which recommend his nomination to the favorable consideration of his party—the more so as the whig press has already sprung upon him, and commenced the assault with a ferocity not abated since the time they assailed him as a member of Gen. Jackson's cabinet. We proceed to state some of these reasons.

1. As to his locality. He is a new England man, native and inhabitant of that oldest section of the Union—a section always furnishing a sterling democracy, and never yet presenting a democratic candidate for the presidency, much less giving a democratic president to the Union. "Claims," on the part of any individual, is a phrase which we do not recognize; but "claims" may belong to the different sections of the Union, not of right, but of equality, and in the spirit of harmony and concession, and worthy to go into the scale, and turn the balance, when other circumstances balance each other. In this point of view, we consider the locality of Mr. Woodbury as a leading circumstance in his favor, and entitled to the more weight now, as it is destined to have less hereafter. New England, though great in what constitutes the worth of man, is small in territory, and to become, comparatively, still smaller, in the gigantic western advances of the republic. If her "claims" are not respected now, they will never command respect hereafter; and the nominating convention in New Hampshire did right to place this "claim" of New England among the high recommendations of Mr. Woodbury.

2. Mr. Woodbury has the *personal* requisites for the chief magistracy. Temperate in his habits—moral in his deportment—equable in his temper—laborious in his application to business—cautious and deliberate in his judgment—a profound thinker—a strict economist—a good writer and speaker—a utilitarian in his objects, preferring the solid and useful to the specious and showy—mild and conciliatory in his manners—and of an age and state of health to discharge all the heavy duties of president in his own person, and to see that all his subordinates discharge theirs. Such are his *personal* qualifications.

3. He has the *political* requisites which the station of chief magistrate of the republic requires—long and varied experience, and in all the departments both of state and federal government—a judge, a governor, and a legislator in his own state—a senator, cabinet officer, and justice of the Supreme Court, under the federal government, and all these covering a period of near forty years, and in times of trying events; in all of which he acted a leading part, and democratical upon every trial. No combination of *political* requisites could be more complete than those which unite in his person; and we deem it a particular recommendation, at this period, that he should have been a *state*, as well as a federal officer, and always shown himself a friend to all the just rights of the states.

4. Special qualifications come in aid of these general recommendations. He is a surviving associate of Gen. Jackson, and one who took a full share in all the labors and responsibilities of that brilliant administration, in which Jeffersonian democracy was revived and re-established—latitudinarian construction rebuked and repressed—the public debt paid off—economy made the order of the day—whig contrivances for debauching the people with their own money, and juggling them with tricks, detected, repulsed and defeated—political parties replaced upon the basis of political principle—modern whiggery shown to be the federalism of ancient times—the constitutional currency restored—and the monied independence of the federal government established by relieving it from the thraldom of local, and the dominion of national banks. Mr. Woodbury was a disciple and fellow-laborer of Jackson, working with him all the time, and receiving a full share of all the attacks lavished upon his administration; and this constitutes a special recommendation in his favor.

5. Economy is in him a special characteristic—that quality so respectable in a private person, so essential in a public functionary, without which all affairs both public and private speedily go to ruin, and never more wanted than at present in our federal government. The whigs are now in power—a party in whose vocabulary the word *economy* has no place, the word *retrenchment* no meaning, and a public debt signifies a public blessing. The public expenditures are now fifty millions per annum; and not a word said about reducing them. The new public debt, principal and interest, one hundred and thirty-four millions; and not a whisper about paying it. A financial crisis is ahead, seen of all prudent men; and no preparation to meet it. On the contrary, open schemes on foot to make bad worse—to increase expenditures, and to squander resources—to debauch the people by local internal improvements, and the plunder of the public lands—to juggle them with a cry of saving the Union when they could not break it if they tried—and to purchase a continuation of whig power by abusing power while they possess it. The public finances are running to ruin with rail-road speed; and in these circumstances the economy of Mr. Woodbury becomes not only a special qualification, but a public necessity.

6. He is a *new* man, with the experience of an old statesman. Six years retirement from the political arena, and close attention to judicial duties, have made him a stranger to the intestine divisions and the subaltern distraction which have disturbed the party during that time. He stands as a man *new* to the present circumstances, unconnected with any sub-division of the party, the same national democrat that he was in Jackson's time; and the impartial, disinterested and conciliatory candidate in whose favor any democrat can unite without any shock to his feelings, whose heart belongs to his party. It is fortunate for the democracy that they can find a *new* man in the present posture of affairs, and rally upon him without disparagement to others; and in that respect the six years retirement from political strife becomes a special recommendation in favor of Mr. Woodbury.

7. There is nothing in his *past* life, on the subject of slavery, to excite any section of the Union against him. All his votes and speeches on that subject—(and he was in Congress when that subject was sufficiently exciting)—were so exactly in accordance with the compromises of the constitution, both in their letter and spirit—so just in relation both to the north and the south—as to give entire satisfaction to both sides of the Union; and thus to leave him, as to the whole period of his *past* life, without any word or act, on that sensitive subject, to explain or qualify—without any thing to deny or retract—without any thing to confess and avoid—without a point in the case in which his opinion is not known, and satisfactorally known. The same of his *present* life. His administration of the fugitive slave act in Boston, while it commands the general approbation of the moderate of all parties, leaves his conduct without attack from the extremes of any party. This responsible and steady consistent manifestation of his principles on the slavery question, both in past and present time, is a most special recommendation in his favor. It dispenses with all necessity of putting interrogatories—obviates all danger of composing, or being suspected of composing, a creed for the occasion—and constitutes of itself a pledge, and the best of pledges, for the future.

8. But there is no future in this slavery question. The whigs are trying to keep it up to keep up themselves as saviours of the Union; but it is all trick and juggle, a new phase of the old coon, with his hard-cider and log-cabin tactiss, and thorough whig belief in the gullibility of the people. There is no future for any slavery question. It is all settled, and settled in a way to stand. There is no longer an inch of territory in the whole broad expansion of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to Canada, in which the question can be raised. It is settled every where—in all the remainder of the North West Territory (north of the state of Wisconsin) by the ordinance of 1787—in all the remainder of Louisiana by the Missouri compromise line of 1820—in all Oregon by the ordinance of the people and the act of Congress in 1848—in Utah and New Mexico by the laws and constitution of Mexico before they were ceded to the United States—in California by the state constitution—in Texas by the act of annexation and her own constitution—and in the District of Columbia by the suppression of the slave trade and the refusal to abolish slavery while it exists in adjoining states. There is, therefore, no territory in the United States—not one inch square—on which the slavery question can be raised—not an inch of ground to stand upon to raise that question—and it is all a whig trick to pretend that there is in order to glorify themselves as defenders of the Union. The fugitive slave act is carried into effect every where by all courts, state and fedral, without the least necessity for the "army and navy." There is, therefore, no chance for a future slavery question; and if there was Mr. Woodbury is the exact man to meet it—he who in thirty years action on the subject has held a course so constitutional, upright and conciliatory that not a breath of censure has ever fallen upon him—not even from the extremes of either north or south.

9. He is not a self-made candidate, nor the candidate of any man, or set of men, nor of any *coterie*; nor of any segment, clique, or fragment of the democratic party; but has for six years retired from politics, and secluded himself upon the judicial bench. He seeks not the presidency; and if made president it will have to be by drawing him from his retreat on the bench, as Washington was drawn from Mount Vernon, Jefferson from Monticello, and Jackson from the Hermitage. This is a special recommendation with the people, and of good precedent, and goes to restore the selection as well as the election, of president to the unbiassed will of the people.

10. He is the last of the Jackson stock—the last of the Jackson school—that can be made president. He studied and worked in that school from near the beginning to the end of Jackson's administration, continued under his successor four years more, and largely contributed to the full revival and complete establishment of Jeffersonian democracy. If elected he will be the worthy continuator of the Jeffersonian and Jackson policy.

11. He is the most hated of all the named candidates by the whigs. They are ferocious upon him—more ferocious than cannibals—and fly at him from the first moment of his nomination: and that is a reason for the democracy to take him. The military enemy attacks the weak points—the political enemy the strong points. The whigs attack Mr. Woodbury because they fear him, and that is a reason for the democracy to prefer him. To learn wisdom from the conduct of the enemy, is a maxim of most ancient and approved utility, and as applicable in civil as in military warfare; and never more applicable in either case than in the present conduct of the whigs towards Mr. Woodbury.

12. Finally, his preeminently special and truly crowning recommendation is, that he CAN be elected! and WILL be if nominated! and that without the least regard to who his competitor may be—whether of new or obsolete pretensions, the hero of battles or of compromises, the defender of the constitution and guardian of the Union, or the really respectable gentleman now in the chair of state, and who signed his own political death warrant, as his first presidential act, in accepting the support instead of the opposition of that restless pacificator who can pacify every thing but himself—whose support is rule, and whose rule is ruin. He WILL be elected if nominated; and if no nomination of any one by the convention should be made, then he will be one of the three that will enter the House, and at the head of the list; and will be elected there; for the Congress elections already made assure a majority in the next House both of democratic members and democratic states—a majority somewhat discordant, but which CAN, and WILL, unite upon Woodbury.

SCHAMYL BEY. The N. Y. Leader of Saturday, contains a brief biographical sketch of this recently risen, but yet formidable enemy of Russian tyranny. The Leader says, some twenty years ago Shamyl Bey, then quite a youth, was taken prisoner by the Russians. At that time none anticipated that the young Caucasian captive was destined by the GOD of Battles and of Justice to lead his countrymen to victorious onslaughts against the hordes of the northern despot. And even when, in later days, Schamyl studied at Russian military academies, his Russian companions had no exalted opinion of his capabilities; although he passed for an intelligent and discreet, a bold and cunning lad, yet to all appearances, he had become so completely prepossessed in favor of Russia and the Czar, that to attain the ends of his ambition he had forgotten all concern in the weal or wo of his country. Thus deceived, the Russians entertained the hope that at the proper time he might be, in their hands, a supple tool for the subjugation of the regions beyond the Elborus.

Young Schamyl devoted himself with the utmost dilligence to the study of the Russian tactics and strategy; he became possessed of the most complete and circumspect information regarding the nature and condition of the Russian soldiery and of the Russian empire; assidiously and with eagerness, he made himself acquainted with everything that might be of use to him—and then suddenly disappeared from Russia at a moment when his design was least suspected. He fled to his native mountains to rally his countrymen around his standard, and lead them against the arch-enemy of his country and his people. He organized the brave, but hitherto irregular and undisciplined bands of the Tsherkessian warriors, taught them the arts of war, perfected a proper communication between the dispersed forces, so as to be enabled to concentrate his forces, at short notice, and thus attack large bodies of the enemy; he changed their tactics from the mere occasional surprise of a Russian outpost to a system of general warfare, and in this manner achieved the glorious result of the last five or six years.

The advices by the steamer Africa substantiate the rumors heretofore received, and contradicted by the Russian authorities, that Schamyl has gained a victory over the legions of the Northern Barbarian, the results of which must shake the Muscovite Empire to its very centre. The retreat of the Generals, Nesterow and Srebiakow, the flight of the Russians as far as the plains of Tiflis, and their great loss, both in ammunition and men, is conclusive evidence that the Russian army has experienced a more signal defeat than at any time within the last twenty years. All the strong positions which it cost them so much time, labor, money and human life to gain, are lost. The efforts of such Generals as Sass, Grabbe, Golowin and Woronzoff (the two former, it will be remembered, assisted in crushing Hungary,) have been of no avail; neither the burning of forests by Woronzoff, nor yet the Cæsarean idea of subjecting this mountainous region by constructing great highroads, have produced the desired result. In Schamyl the Russians have a scourge of their own raising. He understands thoroughly their mode of warfare; he takes advantage of their weakness, and guards against their strength. While in Russia, he had occasion to learn that many among his countrymen had become untrue to their cause. His return to the Caucasus restored order and caused the downfall of the traitors.

Several Russian regiments from the Caucasus arrived in Warsaw about the beginning of July, worn out and decimated. The regiments garrisoned at Warsaw marched to the seat of war in their stead. Rumor now says that one of the Russian Generals commanding in Hungry, will soon be entrusted with the command of the Russian army in the Caucasus.

We publish in another column, the proceedings of a meeting of the visiters at Nag's Head. The object of the meeting it will be seen, is to bring the subject of re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, permanently before the public, and to make preparations for a Grand Jubilee at Nag's Head on the 5th of September next. "All the world and the rest of mankind" are to be invited, ('Editors, too,') the Albemarle Bulletin presumes. "We like the idea much" says that paper, "especially if it is intended to pay proper respect to our parenthetical clause above. But, seriously, the movement, if perfected, might be productive of great advantage to our Inlet prospects, and for that reason we hope it will be encouraged."

Democratic Pioneer.

KENTUCKY. It appears that Beverly L. Clarke, domocrat is elected to Congress in the third district of Kentucky, instead of Presley Ewing, whig, as at first reported. This is a democratic gain, and gives the democrats a majority of the delegation. Whigs 4, democrats 6. *Baltimore Sun.*

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE, AS SEEN ON THE COAST OF NORWAY. The Astronomer Royal of Scotland, who obtained a steamer, from the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses, and permission from the Swedish authorities to land on any part of the coast of Norway, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the Armagh Observatory, went to Norway to observe the total eclipse and has written a description of it, from which we extract thus much:

"These matters, therefore, being arranged, the astronomical party being taken on board as the vessel passed on its way to the Shetland Isles, and the inspection of the light-houses there being completed, a rapid run was successfully accomplished to the Norwegian shore, and a station was selected on one of the outlying Blue Islands, in lat 61 deg. 20 min. This position not only placed us in the centre of the line of shadow, but gave us a clear horizon in the direction of the sun at the time of the eclipse, and removed us sufficiently far from the great meridian chain of mountains, running along the western coast of Norway, and gathering about them, that morning, a multitude of clouds, to make up, as it seemed, by an unprecedented deluge of rain, for the unusually long space of uninterrupted fine weather which had been experienced before our arrival.

The instruments were landed at an early hour, and there were sufficient glimpses of the sun through the clouds to obtain the necessary observation for time and for latitude; and before the commencement of the eclipse each observer was told off with his instruments prepared, and with a code of instructions. These, too, were so arranged, that by division of labor it was hoped that, although the important part of the eclipse was of so short duration, and the number of phenomena to be noticed so great and various, that yet none of them, whether referring to the purely astronomical bearings of the case, or to cosmical or to terrestrial physics, could be well lost sight of—that is, weather only permitting; but this was by no means so favorable as could have been wished.

Still, however, the commencement of the eclipse was very fairly observed, and sufficient was seen during its progress to enable the observers to take accurate notes of some spots on the sun, and of mountains on the edge of the moon, so as to be prepared to state their degree of connection, as regards place, to those wondrous tongues of light, and the variations of the corona, the most inexplicable and the most important of all the phenomena presented during a total eclipse. Further, the instant of complete obscuration was observed very accurately, and some interesting features were remarked, tending to explain anomalies perceived in former total eclipses, and indicating a rapid fluctuation in the degree of brightness of the sun's surface.

Immediately after this, however, the clouds became so very thick that the emersion of the sun was not seen at all, and heavy rain beginning soon after, continued through the rest of the evening. But the terrestrial phenomena, to which more attention could be turned, on the loss of the celestial ones, were of a nature abundantly sufficient to satisfy any soul capable of entering into and appreciating the awful and the sublime.

As the totality approached, the air felt sensibly colder at every moment, and the darkness plainly increased; the clouds seemed to lower, and under the sun was seen an appearance of rushing, descending streams of them, while the sea-birds appeared by their noise to be gathering around the rocks for their nightly rest, or for shelter. The difference of illumination had also become very marked on the mountains at different distances, those far from us being brought out with a vividness and distinctness which made our own increasing gloom the more observable. Suddenly, at the moment of totality, the very extremity of darkness seemed to fall upon us. Not so, however, absolutely, for the rain-clouds closed in the greater part of the horizon, left open a strip of sky extending from N. W. to E. N. E., and two or three degrees high, and which, at this moment, became of a dark lurid orange color, verging from red on one side to greenish on the other, and enabled us barely to see each other by a faint, unearthly sort of light; small hand-lamps, fifty or sixty yards off, in a hollow, were as visible

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

We present to-day important and thrilling intelligence from Cuba.

Lopez, it is stated, landed on the 12th, within some forty or fifty miles of Havana, with about 1,000 men—other accounts state four or five hundred men. Two accounts are given of his subsequent movements, and the capture of the Americans who were executed. The government account states that Lopez, on landing, sent a letter to the inhabitants of Posas, threatening them with extermination unless they aided him. Subsequently a fight occurred between the Spaniards and the patriots, in which the former suffered severe loss. On the 15th, the patriots attempted to re-embark at Cubanos, but were prevented by the Spaniards, and an engagement ensued, in which the patriots were utterly routed and dispersed into the mountains back of Babia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in boats, and this was the party that was captured and executed. The other account is widely different. It states that engagements took place on the 13th, in which the Spaniards were thrice defeated with great loss; and that on the 15th the patriots moved towards Diego Nunez and Cubanos, with the view of taking the fort of the latter place. Some fifty endeavored to get there by sea, and these were captured by the Spaniards. Neither of these accounts is precise as to the whereabouts of Lopez.

There is a despatch from New Orleans, dated August 19, as follows: "The brig Telegraph, from Havana, reports the liberators' cause as triumphing. Much disaffection exists among the government troops—4,000 have deserted to the patriots."

It is the duty of the United States government to exert its powers in good faith to prevent the arming and fitting out on our own soil of troops or bodies of men, whose object is to assail the governments of countries with whom we are at peace. This duty, in the present case, has been performed, and *more* than performed. The President has not only directed a strict watch to be kept in the harbors of all our principal Cities, but he has gone so far, it is stated, as to order our national vessels on the high seas, beyond the American waters, with instructions to intercept all vessels bearing armed men from our shores to Cuba. In addition to this, he has denounced in his Proclamation those who have gone from this country to the assistance of the Cubans, as *robbers* and *plunderers*—the minions of Spanish despotism call them *pirates*, and we are surprised to observe that the New York Express and other Whig papers in this country, give them the same name. Now, these men are neither pirates, robbers, or plunderers. A pirate is a man whose hand is against every man, and who murders in cold blood for money. A robber is one who forcibly seizes and appropriates the goods of others to his own use, and a plunderer is about the same. It must be borne in mind that there are two parties in Cuba—a patriot and a government party. That the patriots are gathering strength daily is not to be denied; and it is equally certain that their cause is bottomed on justice, and that they are encouraged, to a considerable extent, by the sympathies of the Cuban people. These patriots, a month or two since, made a demonstration of their own against the government; and they are reported to number in their ranks at this time several thousand men, securely entrenched in the mountains some four or five hundred miles from Havana. They are arrayed against a worse despotism than that which our forefathers resisted and put down in 1776, and in which we were joined and aided by such men as Lafayette, DeKalb, and Pulaski. It was to assist such men and in such a cause, that these Americans have landed in Cuba. They may be called misguided men, adventurers, and the like; but they are not pirates. They have expatriated themselves, and thus forfeited all claim to the protection of their government; but who will say that those of them who have been captured have not paid the penalty like heroes?

The Spanish government had a right, according to the law of nations, to execute these men; but its treatment of their dead bodies was infamous and infernal. What was our Consul doing? Why did he not *demand* an audience of the Captain-General, and require that these unfortunate victims of despotic wrath should be executed and buried *like men?* On the contrary, it seems he asked an audience by letter, and that his request was treated with silent contempt, while in the meantime the bodies of as brave men as ever breathed, and once under the protection of the American flag, were torn and mutilated by wild beasts in human form, and then committed to the earth as if they had been wolves or dogs! These men had mothers and sisters in America, to whom a watch, or a ring, or a lock of hair would have been dear, because left as a keepsake or memorial by the misguided wanderer in his last moments, to those he loved; and yet even this was denied through the indifference or cowardice of our Consul, and by a government lost to all decency and civilization. All this, however, will but hasten the overthrow of the Spanish power in Cuba.

"They never fail who die,
In a great cause. The block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to City gates and castle walls—
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

It also appears, from the news in our paper to-day, that the steamship Falcon was chased and fired at by a Spanish vessel, and an insult was thus offered to the United States. We shall see what course the President will adopt in relation to this insult.

The news from Cuba, by this arrival, must create a deep sensation in the United States. Every ear will be turned towards that Island for the next intelligence. The success of the patriots at this time, it must be admitted, is very doubtful. We shall soon know the result.

Our worthy and indefatigable friend, Col. John H. Wheeler, passed through this City this week on his way North, to superintend the printing of his Sketches of North Carolina. Col. Wheeler already has a very large list of subscribers, which will be considerably increased by the time the work is ready for distribution.

We are requested to state that the Temperance Celebration, advertised to take place on Saturday next, has been postponed till the meeting of the Grand Division in October next, when several distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

Col. C. W. D. Hutchings has been elected by the Board a Commissioner for the Western Ward of this City, in place of Silas Burns, Esq., resigned.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, has been invited to deliver the address before the State Agricultural Society, at the State Fair to be held in Rochester, New York, in September.

ANOTHER ABOLITION OUTRAGE!

A friend in Ashe County of high character, and whose statements may be implicitly relied on, has communicated to us for publication on account of an Abolition outrage which recently took place, in Grayson County, Va., near the North Carolina line.

It seems that Crooks and Bacon have been preaching their Abolition doctrines in Grayson County, for some time past, and have converted to their doctrines and pressed into their service several citizens of that County. They at length succeeded in forming a company of slaves, to desert their masters and escape to a free State. The plot appears to have been pretty extensive, though only four negro men met at the time and place appointed, who were armed with scythe blades, clubs, and dirk knives. They were discovered in their camp, and surrounded by six or eight men, who attempted to arrest them. In the struggle that ensued one gentleman by the name of Bartlett, (brother to the Sheriff of Ashe,) was instantly killed, by a blow with a scythe blade, which cleft his head quite open. Another gentleman received a gash in the head, the weapon penetrating through the skull into the brain. Two other gentlemen were seriously wounded, one of whom received a stab in the back of his neck, which greatly endangers his life. Two of the negroes, we learn, have been apprehended, and every effort is being made to secure the other two, as well as some white villians who are supposed to be the instigators of the outrage. "No one doubts," adds our Correspondent, that "this outrage is the legitimate result of the preaching of Bacon and his comrade; and if they are allowed to remain among us, we may expect a repetition of similar scenes."

Bacon and Crooks, our readers will remember, are the men who were driven from Guilford by the determined bearing of the citizens of that and the surrounding Counties. We had hoped that they had left the State for good; but it would seem that they are still, or have been recently, in Ashe County and just over the Virginia line. *Where are they now?* Why are these men permitted to breathe among our people? They are murderers; and if the law cannot reach them as such, let the strong arm of the people be put forth, in the open day, for their extermination. After what has happened—especially after this outrage in Grayson County—we would as soon parley with a bear or a tiger as with these men.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish to-day, at the request of a Democratic friend, an article from the Belfast Republican Journal, in favor of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, as the next Democratic candidate for President.

The Presidential question is already being pretty generally discussed in the Northern States, but here in the South the people seem to be somewhat indifferent on the subject. There is time enough yet for the discussion among us, and we do not propose to go into it now. At the proper time we expect to express our views freely and fully.

It may, perhaps, be known to some of our readers that we have our preference for the Presidency; but we will support, as a matter of course, any good Democrat who is sound upon the Slavery question. The nominee, in our humble judgment, ought to come from some one of the free States; and in selecting him, the Democracy of the South, after thus yielding a nominee to the free States, would naturally look first to *that* State whose people have shown themselves the most faithful to the Constitution in connection with this vital question.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The following is the official vote in the First District, between Messrs. Clingman and Gaither:

	Clingman.	Gaither.
Rutherford,	981	247
McDowell,	460	195
Cleaveland,	540	186
Burke,	461	235
Caldwell,	561	202
Buncombe,	1129	305
Henderson,	567	340
Haywood,	513	197
Macon,	399	310
Cherokee,	532	186
Yancy,	457	416
Total,	6,600	2,819
	2,819	
Clingman's maj.	3,781	

Mr. Clingman, it will be seen, has beaten Col. Gaither in every County in the District. He also beat Col. G. at every precinct in his own (Burke) County.

We condole with the Raleigh Register over the result. Consolidation "cuts but a poor figure" among the people of the First District.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. BAYNE, ESQ.

We announce, with deep regret, the death of William H. Bayne, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian. Mr. Bayne's health had been declining for some time, and it was hoped by his friends and acquaintances, until within a few days past, that he would recover. The last number of the Carolinian thus notices this melancholy event:

"It is with sorrow and regret that we announce the death of the Editor of this paper, WM. H. BAYNE. He departed this life on Friday, 22d instant, at a quarter past two o'clock, p. m.

For some time past he was confined to his bed, unable to attend to his business; but his friends and acquaintances indulged a hope of his recovery until within the last few days.

The deceased was a native of Washington City, but has been a resident of Fayetteville since the 4th of July, 1840, at which time he took charge of the Carolinian. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a kind protector and friend.

Since his residence in this place, he has made numerous friends, who will long remember his many good qualites.

In consequence of the sad event occurring just at the moment of putting the paper to press, we have not time to lengthen this announcement."

Mr. Bayne was frank and manly in his manners, and industrious and honest in his vocation. He leaves the legacy of an unspotted name to his wife and children.

GEN. SCOTT AND NAGS-HEAD.

It seems, after all, that Gen. Scott did not visit Nags-Head. The last Albemarle Bulletin says:

"GEN. SCOTT'S RECEPTION. We have not published the proceedings of the meeting held here to concert measures for paying proper respect to Gen. Scott, because, having been disappointed by his absence, it seemed to us both unnecessary and out of place, to afford the public a programme of the intended operations. Suffice it to say that Gen. Scott for his services to the country, and proud of his military achievements, our citizens had taken proper steps to welcome him to our town, and offer him our hospitality. We learn that a despatch from Washington intercepted him on his route, and ordered his immediate return to the seat of Government.

The disappointment at Nags-Head was greater even than at this place. The sand hills were lurid all the night with the blaze of bonfires, and a regiment of Colonels awaited his arrival in anxious expectation. If the encomiums prepared for his ear were as exaggerated and lavish, as the maledictions for the disappointment were cogent and earnest, the General would have heard a collection of flatteries at which even his vanity would have recoiled."

WORDS OF TRUTH AND WISDOM.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed to his former constituents by the Hon. James A. Seddon, of the Richmond District, Va., in which he declines being a candidate for re-election:

"The seeds of incalcuable future evils were sown in the mis-called compromise measures of the last Congress, and must, even more surely than in the case of the ordinance of '87, and the Missouri Compromise, now almost universally at the South conceded to have been the fruitful source of our present dangers, ripen to a pernicious harvest of mischief. The partial reaction, which has taken place at the North, in resistance to Abolition Fanaticism, though claimed for this compromise, is really due only to the strong manifestations of discontent at the South, and a determination there to endure no further aggression; and conclusively indicates how much more full, by concert of action and union of sentiment on the part of our people and their representatives at an earlier period, our wrongs might have been averted and our rights vindicated. To render this reaction effective for any future good, it is indispensable that its causes should be actively continued and increased. Ceaseless vigilance in discovering and promptitude and unanimity in asserting our rights and our constitutional guarantees, can alone give a chance of perpetuating the Union as our fathers made it, and of maintaining our institutions and our property in security and peace. The indications of the future, notwithstanding the seeming lull which has naturally followed the late extreme excitement, are full of monition and danger. The free-soil organization, lately in effective ascendancy throughout the whole North, has been, by the attainment of its leading end, partially disbanded, but its constitutent forces have been by kindred affinities attracted to and are now being merged in the avowed *Abolition party*. That party this day exalts its crest higher, and is more bold, defiant and numerous than at any previous period of our history. With its ulterior designs concur many malign influences, not the least of which may be found in the cant and pesudo philanthropy of the day, which it is the fashion to dignify with the name and honor with the importance of the moral sentiment of the world. This party, from a sagacious foresight of the only instrumentalities through which it can hope for the ultimate accomplishment of its fell designs, allies itself too with the most bigoted adherents of ancient Federalism, and, seeking to prostrate the securest bulwarks of our rights, the State sovereignties, strives to consolidate and nationalize a great Central Government. With insidious cunning it invokes the name of Union, and clamorously appeals to the fears of the timid, and the hopes of the brave, to the sacred associations of the past and the proud anticipations of the future, in order to malign the motives and destroy the usefulness of the truest friends both of the Union and South because the most vigilant guardians of the constitution and the sternest opponents of the unholy designs of these "*wolves in sheep's clothing.*" No inconsiderable portion of the Southern people themselves have been weak and blind enough to be deluded by these devices, and loudly swell the chorus of pæans to their oppressors, of obloquy and reproach to their real defenders. Meantime, in greater or less degree, have been brought under abolition influences the press—the schoolhouse, the pulpit of the North—and through their agencies, the people and institutions of the South are systematically derided and maligned, and the principle inculcated, that by the strong hand of the Federal Government, is all organized action, even of the State Sovereignties for their protection and defense, to be crushed and extinguished. These tendencies, unchecked, can have but one result, and that at no distant day. Upon the subverted foundations of our simple constitutional system, will be established the worst form of despotism: a great consolidated government, without limitation of powers, administered at the will and according to the caprice or interest of a mere numerical majority. That majority must be at the North, and if, already, the sentiments and sympathies of its masses are so strongly arrayed against our property and institutions, what of peace and security can be hoped for in the future, from its thickening numbers, its swelling tide of fanaticism, prejudice and cupidity! Under its administration of unlimited power, we of the South would speedily have no alternative, but abject submission, ruin and desolation, or forcible disruption and civil war, with no right acknowledged us, but that of the worm, "to turn when trod upon."

Fellow-citizens, I have no expectation of ever again participating in the public councils. I have no motives, as God knows I have no wish, to alarm your fears or disappoint your hopes. My all, my property, my family, my life itself are identified with your security and prosperity. These considerations would surely suffice to guarantee my disinterestedness and sincerity; but, in addition, I am bound by the lively gratitude I feel for your past favors, and by the strongest sense of duty, in my brief words of parting, to deal with the utmost candor and frankness. I do, then, as the result of my best observations and most deliberate reflections, solemnly and earnestly warn you, that the future is still lowering with impending dangers to your property and institutions; and that the best, if not the only means, of both perpetuating the constitutional Union of our forefathers and of handing down to our children and their posterity the rich heritage and unnumbered blessings we enjoy, is for our people to be ever vigilant, determined and united, in repelling the first approach of wrong, in maintaining to the utmost all the guarantied rights of our section—and above all, in upholding, in their full plenitude, the sovereignties of the States, and their sacred obligation of interposition for the defense or protection of their citizens against federal encroachment. Be liberal and true to representatives who are prompt to assert and vindicate your rights, and steadfast to the friends of your section and its institutions everywhere. The dread of the popular majority at the North and the appliances of the Federal Government, are but too potent at best, to frighten or seduce the public men of the country from their fidelity to the South and its cause. Let not be superadded, to dismay or dishearten them, mistrust of your confidence or apprehensions of your desertion and rebuke. But not deluded by clamorous professions of ultra devotion to the Union or by the bugbears of dissolution and civil war, with which they would affright your imaginations. Judge the faith of these excessive patriots by their works—the tree by its fruits. Will they not be found, in regard to the Constitution they profess so much to revere, latitudinarians by confession—prompt ever to enlarge its provisions, and indifferent to its violation? In reference to the institutions of your State and section, are they not generally lukewarm, the last to feel for your rights or your wrongs, and the first to proffer surrender, or barter in some juggling compromise your constitutional equality and guarantied privileges? "When men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles," you may be safe in committing to such national patriots your honor and your interests."

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Tennessee Elections.

NASHVILLE, August 18. It is believed that Anderson (whig) is defeated for Congress in the Knoxville district, by Churchwell, (dem.) The following returns have been received: In all the counties, except Bradley, Hamilton, and Polk, Anderson is 157 votes ahead.

The same counties, at the governor's election in 1849, gave a whig majority of 1,514 votes; the remaining three counties a democratic majority of 362. There are, however, reports of considerable gain in Polk and Bradley counties for Anderson, which may save him. If he is defeated, it is a whig loss.

Texas Election.

GALVESTON, (Texas,) Aug. 10. The election in this State took place on the 4th instant, and resulted in the re-election of Peter H. Bell (dem.) as governor. The whig candidate was Benjamin H. Epperson. There were, besides, five other candidates.

The returns from the western district for Congress show the probable election of Volney E. Howard, the present incumbent.

From the eastern district nothing decisive has been received.

Alabama Election.

TUSCALOOSA, August 18. Erwin, Southern Rights man, is elected to Congress in this district over William R. Smith, who was before erroneously announced as elected.

The delegation for Congress will stand, four Union and Compromise men, and three Southern Rights, but *acquiescence* men. On old party issues they stand the same as in last Congress, five democrats and two whigs, Messrs. Abercrombie and White.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER UNION.

We copy from the New York Herald the following account of the loss of the Steamer Union, on her way from San Francisco to Panama:

"STEAMER NORTHERNER, July 26, 1851.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER UNION. The loss of this vessel is perhaps, the most unaccountable and unpardonable accident that has ever occurred beneath the notice of American navigators; and, at the earnest request of the undersigned passengers, we will attempt to give the facts relative to the wreck as nearly as we can, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusion. The Union left San Francisco on the 1st inst., bound to Panama, with about 230 passengers, commanded by Capt. Jonas Marks. She also had on board 36 boxes of gold dust, shipped principally by Gregory & Co.'s Express. The night of the 1st was spent in getting clear of the port of San Francisco, and morning found us fully on the bosom of the great deep, where we were cordially received by a delightful breeze. At 9 o'clock we spoke the steamer Pacific, bound to the Golden Gate. There was but little sea sickness among the passengers, and every visible prospect promised a pleasant voyage. On the morning of the 3d, a rumor was afloat among the passengers, that the Union came well nigh running into a schooner during the night, and that no lights were up, or watch on deck; this rumor, however, passed off without creating any excitement or alarm. On the morning of the 4th we were not in sight of land, and the day seemed to move off rather dull, when at length Captain Marks hoisted the flag of our country and fired one gun in memory of the anniversary of American Independence; the boatmen entered too deeply into the celebration and became intoxicated, and remained so during the day. The passengers generally retired early, as a slight sea sickness was the result of a tolerably rough sea during the day. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, a passenger, by the name of John B. Holman, went on deck to enjoy the fresh air, as the night had been quite warm. He informs us that a roaring noise attracted his attention in the direction of land; and on close observation, he saw the breakers rolling along the beach quite plainly; and he saw, from the direction the vessel was running she must certainly strike in a few moments. He could find no watch on deck, and the helmsman too drunk to manage the wheel, he atempted to give the alarm, but before any one came to his call the vessel struck a reef of rocks and jarred her to the centre, and before she had fully recovered from this shock, she struck again; at this moment the first mate made his appearance on deck and sang out hard a port; but too late. She was already within 200 yards of the shore. Four of her lengths in the direction she was heading, would have placed her on a bluff at least fifty feet above the water. Immediately back of this bluff, a mountain was quite distinct three hundred feet above the first ledge of bluffs. How a vessel properly commanded could have gone ashore upon such bold bluffs as are here described, we leave for seamen to discuss. For the sake of brevity we will not stop to notice the excitement and consternation, of the passengers. Some, however, were hunting their friends, some their pantaloons, and some more thoughtful were fervently praying for the preservation of their souls. By this time she was an absolute wreck. The great waves moved, lifting her up and dashing her down again, as if the mighty ocean were satiating her vengeance upon the helpless vessel, whose colors were already struck. The breakers came bounding to the shore, roaring like thunder, and threatening destruction to every opposing object. We were as often laying down as standing up, so tremendous were the shocks she received. The chandeliers and side lamps were bursted into a thousand pieces; tables and chairs sought their equilibrium in every possible shape. The doleful music of the engine bell, fell upon our hearing like the summons of death. In this awful suspense we were compelled to remain until daylight, for which there was no lack of prayer. Finally, however, the welcome ray of morning greeted us from the desolate mountain top. We sent a small boat ashore with a line, which was made fast, and the boatman returned and reported us lying opposite the termination of a ravine which would afford us a safe landing. Now commences a scene which I hope my worst enemies may never witness or experience, and one which the imagination can make awful enough without the assistance of my feeble description. You might have seen, however, 230 human beings standing upon a hopeless wreck, each watching his turn in the small boats, to which he is lowered by means of ropes, then drawn into the rolling breakers by the hardy seamen, and conveyed to where you can reach bottom, and then you must make the best of your way out. The utmost confusion prevailed for about five hours, during which time the passengers and provisions were all safely landed, and all the gold dust, save one box containing about $6,000. We will pass by the uneasiness manifested by the passengers that we were wrecked on the island of Gaudaloup, which struck us with more horror than even the wreck. Captain Marks was the last man to leave the vessel, and when he landed upon the beach a crowd gathered round him for his advice and knowledge as to where we were, both of which he refused. Several roberies from passengers had been committed before daylight, amounting in the aggregate perhaps to $5,000, and the box of dust, was, by this time, generally known to be gone. However, the stolen box was picked up during the day, in the after part of the boat, rifled of its contents. The most intense excitement prevailed, until about sunset, when we were visited by a small party of Mexicans, at the sight of whom the elements were made vocal with shouts of enthusiastic joy. They informed us we were only six miles from the old Fortress of El Rosario, at which place we would be enabled to get such assistance as would place us beyond the reach of starvation, and that San Diego was about 300 miles up the coast. This glorious news checked the excitement for a time, but at length it grew more intense than ever.

Captain Marks selected fifty men from among the passengers as a guard to protect the gold dust, and indirectly requested the balance to leave. This guard had the promise of a free passage to Panama, on the steamer, for which an express had already been despatched to San Diego—the remainder of us determined to remove up to St. Quintin's Bay, the point at which the steamer was directed to come. This bay, if it deserves the name of a bay, is about forty miles above Rosario. There is but one branch here, though a large herd of cattle grazed about it. At this place we stayed fifteen days, and our chief subsistence was beef alone. Capt. Marks had sent for animals to remove his guard and dust to St. Quintin, in readiness for the steamer, and on the 14th they arrived, commanded by a Mr. Day, who had been elected captain of the Spartan band.

Capt. Day filled the office with decided dignity and bravery. The guard pitched their tents immediately on the beach, about one mile from our camping ground. Some time was spent in congratulations among the passengers.

On the 19th, the flag of the steamer Northerner, made its appearance on the bright waters. It was a heavenly sight indeed; the reflected light of the sun from the sparkling waters made the evening brighter. The breakers had almost ceased their thundering; the mountains that lay off at the head of the bay, were looking lonely and desolate—all nature seemed calm; the unfortunate wrecked were standing along the beach—ragged and dirty—gazing upon the proud vessel as she rode up to her mooring, with tears rolling down their cheeks. Readers, if you have never been shipwrecked, you can not imagine our feelings on that occasion. A salute was fired from the boat, which was answered, first by long loud shouts of joyful hearts, the mountains then gave back the echo, as a testimony of their joy. Capt. Randal then came ashore and informed us that he had been made acquainted with our misfortunes by a small party of our passengers who had gone through San Diego, and that he had come to our relief. He proposed to take us to Panama in the first cabin for $175, or in the steerage for $100. He was induced, however, to alter the latter proposition to $80. By 10 o'clock the next morning we were all on board the Northerner, ready to sail for Panama. Capt. L. B. Edwards, a passenger of the Union, received the thanks of the passengers for his assistance in enabling them on the Northerner.

E. R. HICKMAN, Lawrenceburgh, Ky.

[Signed by all the passengers.]

The Pennsylvanian says that out of all the Whig papers (nearly seventy) in Pennsylvania, but one or two sustain the fugitive slave law.

DEATH FROM POKEBERRIES. A boy in New York named William Brennan died, in consequence of eating pokeberries.

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury.]

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS!

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21. The Cuban Liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper *La Patria*, this afternoon attacked the office, broke the windows and doors, threw the press, cases of type, and furniture into the street, and destroyed every thing belonging to the office. There was no interference by the police.

After demolishing the office, the rioters proceeded to the segar store, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.

They then proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed desks, furniture and property of all kinds. The sign was broken down and carried in triumph to the meeting in Lafayette square.

NEW ORLEANS. Aug. 22. Two thousand men this morning surrounded the City Prison, where the Spanish Consul has taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it, unless the Consul is delivered up to them. About fifty police are on the ground. The Segar shops kept by the Spanish were nearly all destroyed during last night. Minute guns have been fired since sun rise in honor of the murdered liberators.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

An immense meeting was held in the Park last night of those who sympathize with the Cuban liberators. Not less than 20,000 persons were present. The Hon. Elijah Purdy presided. Capt. Rynders, Judge Reed, of Ohio, ex-Consul Carr, and others, addressed the meeting. Great indignation was manifested against the course of the government and the American consul at Havana, as well as towards the Spanish authorities. The meeting assembles again to-night.

[We perceive by the Pennsylvanian that a mass meeting with similar objects to the above is to be held in Philadelphia to-morrow evening.]

We are requested to make a correction in the advertisement of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, headed "To Capitalists." It stands corrected in this week's paper, being in shares of $500 instead of $1000.

A BRAVE OFFICER. It is stated that when the mob pressed around, with a view to effect a rescue of the fugitive slave recently arrested at Buffalo, the United States Commissioner proclaimed in a loud voice, and in a very emphatically as follows:

"I want to say to you colored people that I have made the order to carry off this man, and there will be force to execute it, telegraph or no telegraph; and if any of you resist you will be shot down."

Very good. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A HOAX. It was reported on Saturday by telegraph that a man went over the Falls in a small boat. The Courier says:

"The statement was founded on a hoax gotten up in this wise: A canoe was sent over and in it was a stuffed figure, sitting erect, with a paddle in hand. Many persons on either side of the river saw the incident, and considerable excitement was of course created. The following morning it was announced that the body of the poor fellow was to be seen gyrating upon the surface of the whirlpool, and the hack and wagon drivers reaped the benefit of their honest ingenuity."

North Carolina Baptist Convention.

The next annual session of this Body, will be with the Wilmington Baptist Church. The introductory sermon will be delivered on Thursday, 16th of October, 1851, at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, have resolved to give *free Tickets* to those who may come on their Road, to attend the Convention. We hope that other Companies having control of Public conveyances will be equally generous.

If the Cape Fear River be in such a state as will admit Steamers to pass (which is probable,) a Steamer will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday morning, 15th of October, and arrive in the evening at Wilmington. Price $3 each, for Adults. We shall give notice one week previous to the time, concerning the state of the River.

Delegates to the Convention, on arriving at Wilmington, will please go immediately to the *Carolina Hotel*, where they will meet a Committee who will assign to them their places of entertainment during their sojourn.

We hope to see a large attendance.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
JOHN A. PARKER,
GEO. R. FRENCH,
JAS. I. BRYAN,
BENJ. HAMLETT. } *Committee.*

MARRIED.

Near this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. T. W. Toby, Mr. J. D. Tolson, of Alabama, to Miss Claudia, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Meredith.

In the vicinity of Salem, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. George F. Bahnson, Mr. Julius Kern, of Hillsborough, N. C., to Miss Selma, daughter of David Spach.

In Ashe county, on Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. William Walters, (a dwarf, about 23 years old, and not more than 30 inches tall, and weighs 35 pounds,) to Miss Elizabeth Sawyers, (a full grown woman,)—all of Wythe county, Va. *Salem Press.*

At the residence of Wm. G. Bledsoe, in this county, on the 12th inst., by Robert Wynne, Esq., Solomon H. Bledsoe to Miss Cornelia Moore, daughter of John K. Moore, Esq.

In Oxford, on the 17th inst., at the residence of Russel Kingsbury, by the Rev. J. J. Ridley, Mr. Thos. D. Kingsbury, of Arkansas, to Miss Mary Ann Bryant.

DIED,

On the 19th inst., Annie Long, infant daughter of Dr. William G. Thomas, of Tarborough, aged about ten months.

In Forsythe County, on the 15th inst., Mr. Joseph Spach, aged about 60 years. Also, on the 16th instant, Mr. Thomas Rothrock, aged about 40 years.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayettevile Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres. JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps constantly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos. D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition. These works are used as Text books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 87—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cogniac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of

Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.
No. 16, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 1851. 84—

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Williams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARD,

And Entertainment therein.

AS heretofore, and on same terms, all guests, during vintage season, accommodated to the extent of the proprietor's abilities, and especially on *Fic Nics*, or Saturdays and Wednesdays.

When recollected, that millions of christians in vineyard countries east, (where the debasing vice of drunkenness is scarcely known) drink wine every day, and many every meal, it will be conceded by all the candid and intelligent, that the *more vineyards* in America, the *more* will *true christian* temperance prevail. The *vineyard is a Bible-sanctioned means of real* Temperance as to drinks!! And all knowing the fact, that thousands in Europe to promote their health, repair annually to the vineyards of Switzerland, to make grapes and wine their almost only diet with the happiest effect, will readily appreciate, not only the subscriber's noble vineyard enterprise (the most successful now in the South) but also his best endeavors to entertain satisfactorily visiters to his establishment.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 82—2t.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of thirty-five thous

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE!

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by PYFER & Co. and the Tickets now on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
7	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
13	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
16	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
18	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
19	24,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
21	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
23	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	40 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
26	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 1, 1851. 78—

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tIDec..

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoe of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19; 16—

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2. A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles

CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

Abbott's (Jacob) Franconia Stories, richly Illustrated.

BEECHNUT; Malleville; Mary Bell; ary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthagian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ✕ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fedricksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILFINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, fot Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.
Satin and Taffets Ribbons, of all widths and colors.
Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,
Puffings and Cap Trimmings.
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.
Valencienes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.
English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT

SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w·

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 - wt27A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

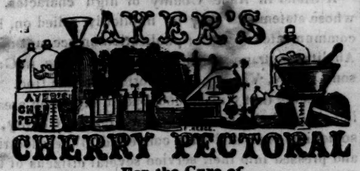
Raleigh. May 7, 1851 53—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland, The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of the principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,
S. SMITH.

Raleigh, Ju 9 18 76—4t.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fal Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebeca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, an wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit